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THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. It remained the sole property of its founder until his death, in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the ownership of the paper, which remained in his hands until his death, in 1918. THE HERALD became the property of Frank A. Munsey, its present owner, in 1920.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1921.

Briand's Victory.

Premier BRIAND'S political sagacity is brilliantly vindicated by his tremendous parliamentary triumph on German and Silesian issues. The vote sustaining him by 403 to 163 is an earnest of the political sobriety and responsibility of both the Deputies and the French people.

The Chamber of Deputies mirrors French national sentiment more swiftly, if not more accurately, than perhaps any other legislative body reflects those whom it represents.

While it is to his personal credit, therefore, that BRIAND boldly challenged the opposition party's intemperate sentiment and resisted its dangerous policy, it is to the national honor that France, personified in her Deputies, stood with him for a sounder conservatism than hitherto had seemed to be the French attitude and spirit.

With the London protocol accepted by Germany, and with France now aligning herself with England and Italy and with the spirit of America, the outlook for readjustment of after war problems is immeasurably improved.

Premier BRIAND stands out a much bigger and safer international figure than he appeared a week ago. And the splendid support of BRIAND by the French nation against a dangerous radicalism, we are certain, brings world approval and delights the thinking friends of France.

The Spalding Gift to New York.

In presenting to the New York Public Library the entire collection of the literature of baseball made by the late ALBERT G. SPALDING his widow, Mrs. ELIZABETH C. SPALDING, lays before the lovers of America's national game and the students of its history what is undoubtedly the world's greatest treasury of baseball lore. The announcement of the offer of the collection and its acceptance by Director E. H. ANDERSON in the name of the Public Library has just been made at Point Loma, California, Mrs. SPALDING'S home.

Almost with the beginning of his interest and activity in baseball Mr. SPALDING began the gathering of incidents and stories of the game. When he saw it assume its national importance as a sport he continued this collection with a mind to its completeness and its systematic preservation. From this mass of fragmentary history he compiled the authoritative book "America's National Game," a work more frequently referred to and quoted from than any other book on baseball.

This accumulation of material, says W. D. PAGE, who was Mr. SPALDING'S secretary and assistant in preparing this work, is in the form of extensive correspondence, official records of old time games, reports of important sessions of the early organizations, memoirs of distinguished magnates and players, voluminous newspaper clippings and rare old photographs.

To these personal recollections and records of Mr. SPALDING'S is added a history in library form, a collection begun by Mr. CHADWICK, known as the Father of Baseball, and bequeathed by him to Mr. SPALDING. All of this constitutes a comprehensive story, Mr. PAGE says, "covering the origin, the vicissitudes and the successes through which our great outdoor pastime progressed in its onward sweep to its present position as the most popular athletic game in the world."

Several years ago it became known that Mr. SPALDING possessed this valuable accumulation of baseball literature, and correspondence on file shows that it was much coveted by individuals and by several universities. Mr. SPALDING, however, made no disposition of the collection before his death in September, 1915, and his widow, feeling that he would have desired for it a permanent home where it would be most accessible to the greatest number of lovers of the game, offered it to the New York Public Library. She said in her letter to Mr. ANDERSON that it did not seem to her to be an appropriate gift to a single college, no matter how famous that college might be. "These books," she added, "are more for the public than for private students, and, as you say, will be used by more people in your library than in any three or four libraries in the country."

Mr. ANDERSON replied immediately by telegraph, accepting the collection. He said yesterday that he believed it would prove a very valuable acquisition to the Public Library and give to the institution the fullest and most reliable collection of information upon baseball in existence. The collection is being prepared for shipment from Point Loma and will be open to the public as soon as possible after its arrival here.

Coal Bills in Maine.

In the State of Maine the householder has not only a longer but a harder winter than the rest of our Atlantic seaboard in which to pay coal bills. And the best he could do early this year in converting his money into coal, with not one red cent included either for the wholesale dealer's profit or for the retail dealer's profit, will show every other consumer as well as the Maine consumer what it is he pays for nowadays when he buys his coal.

The average Maine cost in the householder's bins without any dealers' profits at all, according to GEORGE OTIS SMITH, Director of the United States Geological Survey, is $15.17 a short ton. This is the way that cost of $15.17 a ton is made up:

Labor at the mine, inside, $3.38; outside, 64 cents; power house and general colliery, 18 cents; administrative, 7 cents; total labor cost at the mine, $4.27 a ton.

Material at the mine, inside, 79 cents; outside, 57 cents; total, $1.36.

Reserves: Local taxes, 12 cents; compensation insurance and other hazards, 24 cents; depreciation, depletion, &c., 33 cents; total, 69 cents.

Producer's total mine cost, as by the foregoing, $6.32.

To which must be added selling expense, 8 cents; margins for Federal taxes and dividends, 52 cents.

Buyer's cost at the mine, as by the foregoing, $6.92.

Freight charges, $6.25; Federal tax on freight, 19 cents; total freight cost, $6.44.

Cost to buyer at railroad station in Maine of all the foregoing, $13.36.

Yard and office expense of local dealer, 22 cents; delivery in consumer's bin, $1.59.

Total of all the foregoing, $15.17.

Note that about half the total cost of getting coal to the consumer's bin is transportation, $6.44, which is chiefly labor, and delivery, $1.59, which is chiefly labor. Mine cost, $6.32, is chiefly labor. Local delivery, including yard expense, $1.81, is chiefly labor.

Note that of the total laid down cost of $15.17 a full $12.65—made up of mine labor cost, $4.27; compensation insurance and selling expense, 32 cents; freight charges, $6.25, and local yard and delivery cost, $1.81—chiefly goes in wages.

If there is no profiteering in the coal business, if there are no profits at all anywhere from the mouth of the mine to the bin of the consumer, the American people cannot burn coal and keep themselves warm at anything like a reasonable price until the labor costs of mining, hauling and handling coal come down to a reasonable cost.

Combating Mental Diseases.

In the hundred years which have passed since Bloomingdale Hospital was founded—its anniversary was celebrated this week—there has been marked progress in the treatment of the insane. The new spirit is expressed in the very nomenclature employed by students of mental disease and weakness. There are no more Bedlams, with their ignorant restraint of the unfortunates committed to them, restraint that often degenerated into brutality. Even the word asylum is now avoided because of a depressing significance which had become attached to it. The insane are nursed in hospitals where every influence is directed to their cure.

If there are cases which are regarded as hopeless they are relatively few in number, and science can explain why they are so regarded. The word maniac, with its suggestion of violence and hopelessness, has been relegated to merely rhetorical use. The abuses of private homes for the insane have at least been curbed by law; deplorable conditions which marked the management of county institutions a generation ago have been eliminated by making the State the sole custodian of the insane. It would be foolish to say an ideal situation has been brought about, but in humanity and in science measurable progress has been made.

There remains one great step to be taken: it is in the application of preventive measures in all cases in which a mental breakdown seems probable or possible. It is true of mental disease as of physical disease that early treatment may avert the worst consequences, almost certainly will minimize them. Therefore it has become the ambition of psychiatrists to bring the public to an understanding of the supreme importance of examination by competent specialists whenever the slightest symptom of derangement appears.

The principal obstacle to general approval of this sensible course is a morbid feeling of embarrassment, even of shame, which prevents most persons from acknowledging even the fear that they or those dear to them are menaced by mental disease. This is an unworthy and indefensible feeling, but its existence must be recognized. The only way to overcome it is by popular education. It is one of the strange facts of life that a person menaced by mental disease who falls victim to a physical ailment which sends him to an intelligent physician is more fortunate than another whose body remains strong and healthy when his brain is attacked.

Indiana Sense Goes on the Job.

Out in South Bend, Indiana, workers in the building trades had a war inflation wage scale, but they had no jobs. At the excessive cost of construction nobody would put up a factory or an office building, nobody would put up a dwelling house, nobody would reshingle a roof if he could help it.

There was nothing in that for the members of the building trades unions. There was nothing in it for the contractors or the men that supply materials for construction work. There was nothing in it for the local stores that sell food and other goods in normal volume to wage earners when they are employed.

So the Bricklayers' Union of South Bend came to the scratch with an agreement with the building contractors to let an arbitration commission look into the situation and see if they could help to start things going again. The commission went over the ground and decided that a 14 per cent. reduction of the bricklayers' wages ought to start something in the bricklaying line if others would do their share. Thus the bricklayers' part was settled and it was cheerfully accepted.

Then the South Bend Carpenters' Union promptly decided that if a 14 per cent. wage cut was the right thing for the bricklayers to take so as to start building it was the right thing for the carpenters. And the South Bend Plumbers' Union agreed that if this was the thing for the bricklayers and the carpenters to do it was the thing for the plumbers to do.

Everybody joined in except the Plasterers' Union. But all the rest of the South Bend industry savers did not propose to let the Plasterers' Union play dog in the manger and keep the others out of their jobs. The plasterers got flat notice that when the new construction that is now starting up all over South Bend has gone far enough along to need plasterers either they will take their cut or other plasterers will be put on the job wherever they may be found and whether they are union men or not.

So South Bend, Indiana, full of public spirit and common sense, gets back to work.

Short Wills of Great Men.

When the will of the late E. H. HARRIMAN was filed in 1909 its brevity was the subject of comment. The financier had left everything to his wife in a document so short, yet so indisputable, that it was regarded as a model. Stripped of the attestations it read as follows:

"I, EDWARD H. HARRIMAN of Arden, in the State of New York, do make, publish and declare this as and for my last will and testament, that is to say:

"I give, devise and bequeath all my property, real and personal, of every kind and nature to my wife, MARY W. HARRIMAN, to be hers absolutely and forever, and I do hereby nominate and appoint the said MARY W. HARRIMAN to be executrix of this will."

The will of the late Chief Justice WHITE, who, like Mr. HARRIMAN, left all to his wife, proves to be even shorter than Mr. HARRIMAN'S. In five words, "This is my last will," it says what eighteen words are used to express in the Harriman instrument. The Chief Justice did not think it necessary to bequeath his property "absolutely and forever," but he made it plain that the ownership was to be "complete and perfect." The White will reads:

"This is my last will. I give, bequeath and devise to my wife, LEITA M. WHITE, in complete and perfect ownership all my rights and property of every kind and nature, whether real, personal or mixed, wherever situated, appointing her executrix of my estate without bond and giving her seisin thereof."

We find in the White will one important direction which does not appear in the Harriman document. This is the clause declaring that the wife, as executrix, need not furnish a bond. This point is one which most lawyers are careful to make when drawing a will, even if it be an instrument in which there is but one devisee.

While the will of the Chief Justice may be accepted as a model of clearness, the person who wishes to use it as such must remember that the attest is one of the most important parts of any will and that this must be drawn in accordance with the law of the State of which the devisor is a resident.

Justice for Fat Men.

Fat men are considered the best risks by the surety companies. This comes as an echo from a convention at Atlantic City, where all business men go to reveal the secrets of their success. A fat man enjoys life and does not seek fortune through the robbery of his employer. A 200 pound cashier is to a surety company a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

Now for justice in this matter. We have never heard of a surety company reducing the rate on a man's bond because the man was fat. On the other hand, when the fat trusted employee goes to the life insurance company to get a policy he is often told that on account of his overweight he must pay an extra premium. The life insurance people do not count the fat man's honesty at all. Overweight, he is a bad risk that must be penalized until the fatness is corrected.

There is a subject worthy of the most morose Russian novelist: the fat and honest man of small salary reducing his weight in order that he may protect his family with life insurance and thus reducing his honesty, or the evidence thereof, so much that in the end he loses his job through theft or the refusal of a surety company to bond him. With a muffled cry he throws himself over the parapet of a bridge across the Vodka River: a parapet which in his old happy state of extreme fatness he never could have surmounted.

Lumbermen Hear Good News.

It will be welcome news for all workers in ash timber of both the white and the black variety to learn that kiln drying has been found to be a remedy for the ravages of the redheaded borer which sometimes attacks ash when it is air seasoned. The wider importance of the discovery lies in the fact that ash is one of the woods used as a substitute for chestnut.

A great proportion of our chestnut trees are dead as the result of the blight which first showed itself in the Eastern States in the last decade. Dealers have had to turn to ash and hickory for purposes for which chestnut was formerly employed. There is no more satisfactory timber for some uses then chestnut. Ash has always been a fairly good substitute, and the fact that a way has been found to protect it from borers increases its usefulness. Kiln drying protects hickory as well as ash.

At the same time there is better news of chestnut trees. The blight began on Long Island a dozen years ago and killed virtually every chestnut tree in the State within 250 miles of New York city, spread to New Jersey the following year and from that State crossed into Pennsylvania and spread on through Maryland into Virginia. It has left the forests filled with gaunt gray wrecks in the shape of dead standing trees.

Few owners of areas affected followed the example of CLARENCE H. MACKAY, who put up a portable sawmill to dispose of the more than 6,000 trees which he lost on his Harbor Hill estate near Roslyn, Long Island.

et it is a mistake to permit a dead tree to remain standing among live trees. The moment decay appears the axe and the crosscut saw should be brought into use. Millions of feet of the finest kind of lumber for ordinary purposes could have been saved if stricken chestnut trees had been cut when attacked by the blight.

A remarkable feature of the later history of the chestnut blight is that the stumps of some of the stricken trees are sending forth live shoots this spring. A number of these shoots may be noted along the Baltimore, Washington and Annapolis Railway between Baltimore and Annapolis. This same phenomenon has manifested itself in Maryland in the region of Havre de Grace, and the question naturally suggests itself whether the blight having run its course has not left this hardy type of tree with enough vitality to attempt a comeback.

A Boston man claims to have advanced the Einstein theory fifteen years ago. Probably it seemed to the Hub too simple to take notice of.

Looking at it from the economist's viewpoint the United States is better off with BERGDOLL'S money than with BERGDOLL.

Summer is indeed at hand. The banishment of "beach lizards" and the censoring of bathing suits at nearby seaside resorts have begun.

The Mennonites now in Canada want to go to Mexico and are dickering with a Florida syndicate for the sale of their land and farming equipment near Winnipeg. The geographical distribution of their interests, involving three nations, presents a cross section of modern business worth studying.

A Brooklyn shoe dealer has violated all the rules of highway robbery by refusing to be held up and landing his assailants in cells. A few citizens of his courage and vigor in any community would make holdups mighty unfashionable.

A Village of the Vosges.

Like a jewel of dull onyx
The village lay.
From my place on distant peak
Its buildings gray
Seemed couched in the mountain's arms.

Through the mist veil's shifting fingers
The clustered homes
Huddled their heads, as a shepherd's flock,
Which wayward roams
And shivers lost in closing darkness.

Thicker the fog hung its mountain cloak,
Till from my high place
All below seemed to melt and vanish,
Within its embrace
I stood alone in a lost white world.

Suddenly a ray of pure light shot down,
With point of fire
It struck the village heart—flaming on
The parish spire.
And chimes murmured a distant whisper.

CHARLES BAMFIELD HOTT.

Golf as a Business.

Money to Be Made With the Right Course Near New York.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial article about our too expensive golf courses is, I hope, the first gleam of light along a path that will lead thousands of good golfers out of the wilderness. The yearning for golf at reasonable expense is widespread and keen.

The root of the present high cost is easily found. Go to any first rate golf club to-day and one is overwhelmed by the multitude of quite unnecessary accessories, from the hypertrophied and flamboyant porte cochère through the breakfast, luncheon, grill, dining, music, card, billiard and heaven knows how many more extra rooms, all of which are paid for by the golfer. He does not want them.

Some man some day will make a fairly good golf course. It need not have shaven greens and marcelled rough and subsoiled bunkers, but it should be a fair, average course of 6,000 yards or more. For clubhouse he will have an old farm dwelling with simple food, showers and a locker room of decent, not luxurious, accommodations. The whole shall be within one hour of New York city.

Let the man run it as a business. If he runs it right it will make him rich. He can easily get $100 a year now—with a decreasing sum as post-war values are adjusted—from as many golfers as he can find room for on the course. Come to think of it he'd better lay out at least two courses to begin with and have ground enough in reserve for two more. JAMES BRUCE.

NEW YORK, May 27.

Tobacco Prices.

Four Reasons Why They Have Not Yet Been Reduced.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Since the prices of most other products of everyday consumption are going down, your correspondent Smith von Smith and all other smokers are entitled to an explanation of the rigidity of tobacco prices. The facts are:

1. That no increases in the retail prices of any tobacco products were made until three years after prices began advancing on other commodities.

2. That prices of tobacco products have not increased over 87 per cent. maximum, and on some types of tobacco products not over 13 per cent., as compared with an average of 200 per cent. on nearly all other commodities, or with increases as high as 588 per cent. on leaf tobacco, and that in no case were these advances on tobacco products sufficient to cover the increases in producing costs.

3. That prices of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco do not decline along with most other products for the same basic reason that they did not increase along with most other products, namely, because the raw material, leaf tobacco, is never suitable and is not available for manufacturing purposes until from one to three years after it passes from the grower's hands, and also, in the case of cigars, because the cigar types of leaf tobacco have not yet declined in price.

4. And lastly, that a good part of the purchase price of every package of cigarettes, tobacco and cigars is in the internal revenue tax, imposed by the war revenue law, which is still in force, that the taxes on cigars, plus the duties on imported cigars or on the imported tobacco used in domestic cigars, run from about half a cent to over nine cents on each cigar; that the taxes on cigarettes amount to three cents on each package of ten, and six cents on each package of twenty, while the tax on tobacco is 1⅛ cents on each one ounce, or 2¼ cents on each two ounce package.

When and if these facts become known to the man who uses tobacco, as they are known to the man who makes it, the great mystery of why tobacco prices have not yet hit the toboggan will be a mystery no more.

CARL AVERY WERNER.

NEW YORK, May 27.

A Lesson in Thrift.

Exhibition of Efficiency by the Head of a Great Corporation.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: H. F. McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company, spoke here before an industrial research class. His talk concerning his bonus and works council plans was interesting, but my own interest was in the man first and his topic, rather more remote than himself, second.

After the class several of us talked informally with Mr. McCormick. He lit his pipe—for even corporation presidents smoke. His tobacco pouch, rather worn by use, it seemed, was bulging full, and some of the contents spilled on the clean table. He filled his pipe and then brushed back into his pouch the spilled weed. Somebody lit him a match. He did a singular thing; he took the match in his own hand and lit his pipe; neither did his nose get burned by a careless hand nor was the match held a longer time than he wished and knew was necessary. All the while his eyes were jovial.

I wonder if more of us just brushed up the spillings and increased thus our reserve—no matter in what we deal; and likewise when fire must be handled if we handled it ourselves, then smiled too, couldn't we be corporation presidents? ROBERT F. RAYNOLDS.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 27.

Marie Geistinger's Debut Here.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: In recording the death of Gustave Amberg you say that in 1889 he introduced, among others, Marie Geistinger at the Amberg Theatre.

If I am not greatly in error Mr. Amberg brought Marie Geistinger to this country for the first time in the early '80s and she played the principal rôle in "Drei Paar Schuhe" at the old Thalia Theatre on the Bowery. DR. C. L. S.

NEW YORK, May 27.

Opening the Season in the Ozarks.

Oak Grove correspondence North Arkansas Star.

Gus Garner is nursing a lacerated hand. He was fishing on Yocum Creek and while baiting his hook a big catfish jumped out of the water and caught his bait, hand and all.

Generally None Left to Extract.

From the Chula (Mo.) News.

Some fellow could make a fortune by discovering a way to extract gold and silver from old mining stocks.

Marquise de Polignac Helps Rheims

Fourth Ball Given for Reconstruction Fund by Former Mrs. James B. Eustis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 27.

More than 250,000 francs already has been received for the reconstruction of the Rheims region from the first three society balls organized by the Marquise de Polignac, who was the widow of James B. Eustis of New York. The fourth ball was held to-night in the Champs Elysees Theatre and was attended by the Cabinet Ministers, as well as by President Millerand and most representatives from nearly every embassy and legation.

The events have been marked by distinctive color features. At the first ball all gowns were in black and white, at the second in golden hues, and at the third in pale shimmering green, to represent moonshine, an electric "moon" providing the only light.

To-night's ball offered a veritable riot of color, the Marquise de Polignac describing it as a "rainbow ball."

The bar and buffet profits likewise will go to Rheims, and will add considerably to the total, as a box of ordinary matches cost 2 francs, cigars $1 each, while cooling drinks were eagerly quaffed at prices that would make even the opulent smugglers of bottled "joy" in the United States green with envy.

"All France will join in this year's celebration of Memorial Day," M. Danielo, the French Government's high commissioner of propaganda, told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent to-day, "as an expression of appreciation not only of America's aid in battle but of her return to the allied councils, which is considered as a guaranty of inter-allied solidarity as well as a new witness of sympathy for France."

President Millerand and Premier Briand will send personal messages to President Harding and Secretary Hughes and cablegrams also will be exchanged between the Ministers of War and of the Navy of the two countries. Louis Barthou, Minister of War, has appointed Marshal Petain to accompany Admiral Le Jay to place a wreath on the doughboy statue at the Suresnes Cemetery, and it is intended to review American and French troops both at Suresnes and before the Arc de Triomphe following the tribute paid to the unknown soldiers buried there.

The Minister of Public Instruction has asked schoolmasters to give a special lecture recalling America's aid to civilization in sending innumerable legions to the French front.

By a coincidence Memorial Day will find a delegation of Italian generals, officers and soldiers here to locate the cornerstone for the Rheims memorial monument and they will participate in the American observance with a group of Belgian parliamentarians. Thus the majority of the Allies will be reunited to render common homage to American heroism and sacrifice.

Bach Music Festival.

Thousands Assemble at Bethlehem to Hear Famous Choir.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 27.—Several thousand music devotees from all sections of the United States to-day attended the two opening sessions of the annual musical festival of the Bethlehem Bach Choir in Packer Memorial Church at Lehigh University, the choir of nearly 300 singing a number of the shorter works of John Sebastian Bach.

A section of the Philadelphia Orchestra, as it has done for the last ten festivals, played the instrumental accompaniments, and also gave several of Bach's orchestral compositions. Dr. J. Fred Wolle, who founded the choir in 1900, conducted.

The miscellaneous programmes, appealing to a catholicity of musical tastes, were given at 4 and 8 P. M., preceded by the playing of old Moravian and Lutheran choral tunes by the Trombone Choir of the Central Moravian Church, Bethlehem, on the tower of the university chapel. To-morrow the great Bach mass will be sung at two sessions, at 1:30 and 4 P. M.

The soloists this year are Miss Florence Hinkle and Miss Mildred Faas, sopranos; Miss Merle Alcock and Miss Mabel Beddoe, contraltos; Nicholas Douty, tenor, and Charles T. Tittmann, bass. Mr. Douty has the distinction of having sung at all of the sixteen festivals given in the twenty years of the choir's existence. There were no festivals from 1905 to 1912, Dr. Wolle during that period having relinquished the work to accept the chair of music at the University of California. Emil Schmidt is concertmaster of the orchestra.

Dr. Wolle has announced that the 1922 festival will be held May 26 and 27, the St. Matthew Passion being sung the first day.

HARDING TO SPEAK BY PHONE.

President Harding will open the new building of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, 425 Lafayette street, on June 5 by an address delivered by telephone from the White House. Amplifiers will make the President's words audible at the dedication.

Wheat.

From the Kansas City Star.

Smiles with promise the young green wheat,
Under a sky of tender blue—
Whispering hopes of a harvest great;
Oft has it promised, and failed us, too.

The careless ones can never know
The hopes and the dreams, the black defeat!
The labor, the prayers and the bitter tears
That lie in the loaf of bread they eat!

The sunrise beams on the fresh green grain,
That glows and gleams with emerald flash—
The sunset bleeds for a blasted field,
Dead of the hail or the wind's hot lash.

Agonized women; disheartened men;
Acres shrivelling in the heat,
Shall all their labor be in vain?
Sometimes I feel that I hate the wheat!

The long, hot days with their weary watch
For the rods of the silver, slanting rain;
That wand that touches the thirsty wheat
And changes it to golden grain!

The golden grain, and the watch is done!
With the harvest song comes the knowledge sweet—
Of toil's reward and the hard fight won,
And the world shall have its bread to eat!

NELL LEWIS WOODS.

Haul Down This Flag!

Displayed by the Shipping Board, It Has Nineteen Stripes.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Who is responsible for the version of the Stars and Stripes displayed in the three-quarter page advertisement of the Shipping Board steamship services which is headed "Keep Our Ships on the Seven Seas Under the Stars and Stripes"?

Surely Admiral Benson and the other members of the Shipping Board know that Old Glory has only seven red and only six white stripes. The flag displayed conspicuously in the Shipping Board's advertisement has ten red stripes and nine white stripes. What is the purpose of displaying such a flag?

If our ships are carrying such a flag to all parts of the world no wonder we are losing business. Let's advertise our flag as it is. Haul down that caricature! P. A. ELLIOTT.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 27.

Friends of Soldiers Act.

Aid Offered the ex-Service Man Convicted in St. Louis.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion, Department of New Jersey, will be glad to assist the doughboy recently convicted of robbery before Judge Hall in St. Louis, as well as his family.

We will secure a job for him in New Jersey and help his family until they get a fair start.

I am glad THE NEW YORK HERALD is calling attention to the lack of a square deal for the former service men. Keep up the good work in their behalf.

CLAIRE OLIPHANT,
President Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion, Department of New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., May 27.

Occidental Mistakes in China.

From an address by David Van Alstyne to the Railroad Club.

Chinese railway men, as a rule, impressed me as being painfully ignorant of the practical side of their business, and the reasons seem to be that so many of them go direct from college to high railway positions or are selected through political influence without regard to their knowledge of the railway business.

Varying the Monotony in Missouri.

Hoberg correspondence Aurora Advertiser.

The monotony of this quiet little community was broken last week when a family who were moving through the country in covered wagons stopped at the blacksmith shop there to have three cows shod with iron shoes. Holes were drilled in the hoofs of the animals for the shoe nails.

Dr. Sabine's Refusal.

Why He Did Not Conduct Funeral Services Over George Holland.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: You print a letter which by inference attaches to Dr. Sabine, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, the ignominy of refusing to conduct funeral services over the body of George Holland, the actor.

The facts substantially are as follows: At the time of the request Dr. Sabine was delivering a course of lectures in his church. It so happened that one denunciatory of the stage was scheduled for that evening and he felt in view of that circumstance it would be ill advised to officiate at the funeral of one whose life had been a part of the stage.

These data are substantiated by a statement of the clergyman, indorsed by members of the congregation and generally published in the press of the time.

HOPPER STRIKER MOTT.

NEW YORK, May 27.

Heart Disease Not Common.

Statistics Unreliable; Often Based on Symptoms Not Understood.

From the London Times.

That a great many people suffer anxiety on account of supposed diseases of their hearts is very certain. That the current statistics of heart disease are exceedingly unreliable is also most probable. They are founded on single signs and symptoms which have been detected, and the meaning of which has often not been understood.

In view of this, great public importance attaches to a statement made by Sir James Mackenzie in the *Lancet* as the result of his extended research work at the new St. Andrew's clinic. It is:

"To begin with, to be able to undertake an inquiry into prognosis, it is necessary to have a knowledge of the symptoms of heart failure; and so far very little has been done to discover what these are, for a great many signs which have no relation to heart failure have been mistaken for signs which gave that knowledge. An investigation into this subject has revealed the fact that no physical sign or peculiarity of the heart itself can ever give the information as to its functional efficiency . . . so that one can say that no abnormal sign is of itself a basis for prognosis."

This statement of fact should be widely known, so that alarming forecasts of dissolution and also doubtful or mysterious suggestions of evil to come may so far as possible be avoided. The truth is that until we know more of the manner in which symptoms are produced we cannot afford to stress interpretations which may have been put on them. Disease of the heart itself is not common, but infrequent—in spite of statistics to the contrary. Until we know on what evidence these statistics have been produced we should refuse to accept them.

This is not to say that the heart does not suffer in various general conditions of infection or exhaustion. It assuredly does. But if we see only the heart and forget the general condition we see only an effect and shut our eyes to the cause. This is one of the basal reasons why the future of health in this country depends on the insight, and opportunities of the general practitioner.

First Traveller on Famous Road.

From the Cumberland Evening Times.

The first white man of whom we have record traversing the route of what is now the National Road was Christopher Gist, who had been living near the North Carolina State line and who came into Maryland at the request of the Ohio Company to explore the land toward the west. He arrived at Will's Creek in October, 1749. Will's Creek is a good sized stream flowing into the Potomac at what is now Cumberland. The Indians knew it as Calcutucue, a name both difficult to spell and pronounce, which led perhaps to its early discardance. Upon this stream in a small cove in the great mountain which rises there lived a friendly and influential Indian whom the early traders called Will, probably the nearest English stagger they could make at this Indian name. So the stream Calcutucue became Will's Creek and the mountain at Cumberland Will's Mountain and upon the highest point the body of the Indian Will was interred at his death.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer to-day; to-morrow cloudy, moderate south and southwest winds.

For New Jersey—Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer to-day; to-morrow fair and warm; moderate southern and southwest winds.

For Northern New England—Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow local showers; mild temperature; moderate southerly winds.

For Southern New England—Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer to-day; to-morrow cloudy with mild temperature; moderate south and southwest winds.

For Western New York—Cloudy to-day and to-morrow, possibly showers; mild temperature; moderate southerly winds.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The pressure was high to-night in the Atlantic States and high and rising in the far Northwest. It was low over a wide belt extending from the upper Mississippi Valley west, southwestward to California, with centres of minimum pressure over Minnesota and Nevada. A marked fall in temperature has taken place over the Northwest States, but warm weather prevailed to-day over the south Rocky Mountain region, the plain States, the central Mississippi and Ohio valleys, the south portion of the region of the Great Lakes and the North Atlantic States. There have been scattered showers within the last twenty-four hours in the Carolinas, Virginia, the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi Valley, the plain States and the north Rocky Mountain region.

The outlook is for unsettled weather and possibly showers over the border States from the Great Lakes eastward to New England and for fair weather in other regions east of the Mississippi River to-morrow and Sunday.

The temperature will rise to-morrow in the Atlantic States and warm weather will prevail Sunday throughout the East and Southeast States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley. The weather will become cooler Sunday in the upper lake region.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth meridian time:

Stations.	Temperature last 24 hrs. High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	94	72	29.78	..	Cloudy
Albany	80	60	30.02	..	Clear
Atlantic City	74	62	3010.	..	Clear
Baltimore	72	64	30.08	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Bismarck	82	56	29.82	.14	Cloudy
Boston	80	68	30.02	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Buffalo	82	64	29.92	..	Cloudy
Cincinnati	92	72	29.90	..	Clear
Charleston	88	70	30.10	.01	Cloudy
Chicago	84	68	29.74	..	Clear
Cleveland	82	62	29.88	.01	Pt.Cl'dy
Denver	80	54	29.70	..	Clear
Detroit	76	62	29.86	.04	Cloudy
Galveston	82	78	29.94	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Helena	46	40	30.04	..	Cloudy
Jacksonville	92	74	30.02	..	Clear
Kansas City	84	64	29.78	..	Clear
Los Angeles	62	58	29.84	..	Cloudy
Milwaukee	82	56	29.72	..	Clear
New Orleans	88	74	29.98	.02	Pt.Cl'dy
Oklahoma	88	66	29.80	..	Clear
Philadelphia	78	70	30.10	..	Clear
Pittsburgh	84	66	29.92	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Portland, Me.	82	66	30.00	..	Clear
Portland, Ore.	64	46	30.00	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	82	58	29.54	..	Pt.Cl'dy
San Antonio	92	72	29.82	..	Cloudy
San Diego	60	56	29.84	..	Cloudy
San Francisco	60	52	29.72	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Seattle	60	48	30.10	..	Clear
St. Louis	84	70	29.80	..	Clear
St. Paul	74	62	29.68	.02	Cloudy
Washington	70	62	30.00	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.07	30.06
Humidity	60	40
Wind—direction	N. E.	S.
Wind—velocity	8	16
Weather	Clear	Clear
Precipitation	....	....

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

8 A. M....67	1 P. M....74	6 P. M....74
9 A. M....70	2 P. M....76	7 P. M....72
10 A. M....71	3 P. M....75	8 P. M....71
11 A. M....73	4 P. M....77	9 P. M....70
12 M......76	5 P. M....77	10 P. M....69

	1921	1920		1921	1920
9 A. M.	70	63	6 P. M.	74	66
12 M.	76	69	9 P. M.	70	60
3 P. M.	75	73	12 Mid.	69	57

Highest temperature, 78, at 4:50 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 58, at 5 A. M.
Average temperature, 68.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

The Corps of Cadets of the Long Island Zone of the Military Training Commission and the Thirteenth Coast Defence Command will be reviewed at the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, Sumner and Jefferson avenues, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Prof. W. L. Bray will give an illustrated lecture on "Bog Vegetation at Cranberry Lake," museum building of the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, 4 P. M.

Second Division Post of the American Legion, dinner, Hotel Commodore, 7 P. M.

Woman's Press Club, meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, 2 P. M.

College of Mount St. Vincent, class day exercises, in the college auditorium, 3:30 P. M.

Marshall Stillman Movement, minstrel show and dance, Hunts Point Palace, 8:30 P. M.

Alumni of Teachers' College, luncheon, Hotel Astor, 1 P. M.

Reunion Army Organization, dinner, Hotel Pennsylvania, 7 P. M.

School of Dentistry, Columbia University, dinner, Hotel Astor, 6:30 P. M.

SECRETARY MELLON BUYS HALS PAINTINGS

Head of Treasury Department Acquires Notable Pictures.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has acquired two notable paintings by Frans Hals, according to the *American Art News*, out to-day. It was not generally known that Mr. Mellon has been a collector of art for twenty-five years and that his home near Pittsburgh housed many important pictures before his recent purchase, which was made just before he entered the Cabinet. The Hals pictures are "Portrait of a Man" and "Portrait of a Woman." Mr. Mellon also has bought a bust length portrait of Washington by Gilbert Stuart.

TO ACT IN FIDELITY BENEFIT.

Noted Players Selected for Sketches Written for Occasion.

More than two hundred prominent men and women of the stage gathered at the Henry Miller Theatre yesterday afternoon to discuss the final details of the monster performance to be given at the New Amsterdam Theatre Sunday evening, June 5, in aid of the Actors' Fidelity League Building Fund. Henry Miller, president of the league, explained that owing to the quantity of artistic material available some of the stars might be called upon for minor roles.

Mr. Miller announced a list of sketches and novelties written specially for the occasion and the casting was soon completed.

Among those present, all of whom were cast for parts, were Miss Billie Burke, George M. Cohan, David Warfield, Miss Frances Starr, Miss Leonore Ulrich, Miss Julia Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Coburn, Miss May Irwin, Miss Blanche Bates, Miss Amelia Bingham, Louis Mann, William Hodge, Miss Laura Hope Crews, Miss Marjorie Wood, Miss Florence Nash, Lionel Braham, Burr McIntosh, Ralph Herz, Holbrook Blinn, Howard Kyle, Curtis Cooksey, Lawrence D'Orsay, Ben Johnson and Sydney Toler.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 14.—The following Americans have registered at the office of THE NEW YORK HERALD of Paris:

Mr. and Mrs. David Baum, Mrs. Maude S. McGrigor, Mrs. Joseph Yeska, Mrs. Fanny Silbermann, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Saxe, Mr. Theodore P. Grosvenor, Dr. and Mrs. Daniel L. Cady, Miss Katherine H. Ketsham, Messrs. H. G. Harding, Harry E. Horstmyer and Thomas M. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph H. Low and Miss Virginia Frazee of New York; Mrs. M. B. Gannett and Mrs. Frank Burton of Boston; Dr. and Mrs. John H. Rose of Hartford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac J. Mann, Miss Ruth Paine and Miss Louisa Lloyd of Washington.